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SHE TELLS THE SAME OLD STORY

Statement of Liliuokalani Dominis Read in Court Yesterday.

DOMINIS MINISTER SERVES.

Makes a Plea for Misguided Hawaiians. Is Willing to Abide by Decision of Court Martial—Review of the Early Events in the 1893 Revolution.

The Military Commission were treated to a review of the principal events connected with the successful revolution of 1893, when monarchical government was obliterated forever in the Hawaiian Islands, through the statement filed and read on behalf of Liliuokalani Dominis, now undergoing trial for conspiring to overthrow the present republican form of Government.

Following is the statement in full:

In the year 1893, on the 15th day of January, at the request of a large majority of the Hawaiian people, and by and with the advice and consent of my cabinet, I proposed to make certain changes in the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, which were suggested to me as being for the advantage and benefit of the Kingdom and subjects and residents thereof. These proposed changes did not deprive foreigners of any rights or privileges enjoyed by them under the Constitution of 1887, promulgated by King Kalakaua, and his Cabinet, without the consent of the people or ratified by their votes.

My Ministers at the last moment changed their views and requested me to defer all action in connection with the Constitution, and I yielded to their advice as bound to do by the existing Constitution and laws.

A minority of the foreign population made my action the pretext for overthrowing the Monarchy, and, aided by the United States naval forces and representative established a new government.

I owed no allegiance to the Provisional Government so established, nor to any power or to any one save the will of my people and the welfare of my country.

The wishes of my people were not consulted as to this change of government, and only those who were in practical rebellion against the Constitutional Government were allowed to vote upon the question whether the Monarchy should exist or not.

To prevent the shedding of the blood of my people, natives and foreigners alike, I opposed armed interference and quietly yielded to the armed forces brought against my throne, and submitted to the arbitration of the Government of the United States the decision of my rights and those of the Hawaiian people. Since then, as is well known to all, I have pursued the path of peace and diplomatic discussion, and not that of internal strife.

The United States having first interfered in the interest of those founding the Government of 1893 upon the basis of revolution, concluded to leave to the Hawaiian people the selection of their own form of Government.

This selection was anticipated and prevented by the Provisional Government, who, being possessed of the military and police power of the Kingdom, so cramped the electoral privileges that no free expression of their will was permitted to the people who were opposed to them.

By my command and advice the native people and those in sympathy with them were restrained from rising against the Government in power.

The movement undertaken by the Hawaiians last month was absolutely commenced without my knowledge, sanction, consent or assistance, directly or indirectly, and this fact is in truth well known to those who took part in it.

I received no information from any one in regard to arms which were or which were to be procured, nor of any men who were induced, or to be induced, to join in any such uprising.

I do not know why this information should have been withheld from me, unless it was with a view to my personal safety or as a precautionary measure. It would not have received my sanction and I can assure the gentlemen of this Commission that, had I known of any such intention, I would have dissuaded the promoters from such a venture. But I will add that had I known, their secrets would have been mine and I would have preserved.

That I intended to change my Cabinet and to appoint certain officers of the kingdom, in the event of my restoration, I will admit; but that I, or any one known to me, had, in part or in whole, established a new government is not true. Before the 11th of January, 1895, the day upon which I formally abdicated, and called upon my people to recognize the Republic of Hawaii as the only lawful Government of these Islands, and to support that Government, I claim that I had the right to select a Cabinet in anticipation of a possibility, and history of other governments, support this right. I was not intimidated in to abdicating, but followed the counsel of able and generous friends and well-wishers

who advised me that such an act would restore peace and good will among my people; vitalize the progress and prosperity of the Islands and induce the actual Government to deal leniently, mercifully and charitably, impassionately with those who resorted to arms for the purpose of displacing a government in the formation of which they had no voice or control; and which they themselves had seen established by force or arms.

I acted of my own free will, and wish the world to know that I have asked no immunity of favor myself nor pleaded my abdication as a petition for mercy. My actions were dictated by the sole aim of doing good to my beloved country, and of alleviating the positions and pains of those who unhappily and unwisely resorted to arms to regain an independence, which they thought had been unjustly wrested from them.

As you deal with them, so I pray that the Almighty God may deal with you in your hours of trial.

To my regret much has been said about the danger which threatened foreign women and children, and about the bloodthirstiness of the Hawaiians and the outrages which would have been perpetrated by them if they had succeeded in their attempt to overthrow the Republic Government.

They, who know the Hawaiian temper and disposition, understand that there was no foundation for any such fears. The behavior of the rebels to those foreigners whom they captured and held shows that there was no malignancy in the hearts of the Hawaiians at all. It would have been sad indeed if the doctrine of the Christian Missionary Fathers, taught to my people by them and those who succeeded them, should have fallen like the seed in the parable upon barren ground.

I must deny your right to try me in the manner and by the Court which you have called together for this purpose. In your actions you violate your own Constitution and laws, which are now the Constitution and laws of the land.

There may be in your consciences a warrant for your action, in what you may deem a necessity of the times, but you cannot find any such warrant for any such action in any settled, civilized or Christian land. All who uphold you in this unlawful proceeding may scorn and despise my word, but the offense of breaking and setting aside for a specific purpose the laws of your own nation and disregarding all justice and fairness may be to them and to you the source of an unhappy and much to be regretted legacy.

I would ask you to consider that your Government is on trial before the whole civilized world, and that in accordance with your actions and decisions will you yourselves be judged. The happiness and prosperity of Hawaii are henceforth in your hands alone as its rulers. You are commencing a new era in its history. May the Divine Providence grant you the wisdom to lead the nation into the paths of forbearance, forgiveness and peace, and to create and consolidate a united people ever anxious to advance in the way of civilization outlined by the American fathers of liberty and religion.

In concluding my statement I thank you for the courtesy you have shown to me, not as your former queen, but as an humble citizen of this land and as a woman. I assure you, who believe you are faithfully fulfilling a public duty, that I shall never harbor any resentment or cherish any ill feeling towards you whatever may be your decision.

LILIUOKALANI ON THE STAND.

She Makes a General Denial Regarding the Insurrection.

VERACITY OF CLARK QUESTIONED.

Ex-Queen Tells of Her Movements on the Day When the Rebellion Commenced—Held Family Prayers After Taking a Ride on Sunday.

The trial of Mrs. Dominis was practically concluded yesterday afternoon, and all that remains to be done is to hear argument of counsel. Judge-Advocate Kinney and Paul Neumann will sum up the case this morning at 10 o'clock.

The attendance yesterday was quite as large as on previous days. The most interesting portion of the day's proceedings was the reading of a statement written by the ex-queen, which was afterwards placed on file as a portion of the records of the case.

A number of witnesses were placed on the stand to prove that Charles Clark's reputation for veracity was not good.

Mrs. Dominis was placed on the stand also, but nothing of an important nature was elicited.

Professor C. J. Lyons was the first witness. He stated that he was handed a bomb to examine. He was also given the piece of shell that was found on the ex-queen's table at Washington Place. He was of opinion that the bombs exhibited were all made in the same mould.

Bert Peterson—Knew Prof. Lyons; he delivered a bomb to him on the 16th January; the bomb was brought into the Marshal's office by Robert Parker.

Captain Robert Parker—He saw some bombs in Washington Place; he found them underground; he found some firearms also; this was on the 18th of January. Witness gave a list of the arms that were captured.

Cross-examined—He gave the bombs to the Marshal; he was present when Peterson was handed the bomb; he could not identify the piece of bomb in court.

E. L. Hitchcock—Delivered a piece of bomb to Professor Lyons on Wednesday night. It was the same as exhibited in court.

The bomb and piece of shell were placed in evidence.

George Townsend—Was commissioned by Nowlein to meet a foreign schooner; she had arms on board; went out with Warren in Waimanalo by Nowlein's orders; steamer landed arms on Thursday night, January 3d; he saw arms landed; same were used in fight at Diamond Head; he returned to town to Washington Place and reported to Nowlein on Friday morning.

Charles Warren corroborated Townsend's statement.

Attorney-General Smith said that the first information the Government received about the landing of arms was on the afternoon of the 6th January; there had been rumors, but nothing definite was learned until that Sunday afternoon; a search-warrant was made out and police sent to search Bertelmann's place. The uprising was unexpected by the Government.

Judge-Advocate Kinney announced that the case for the Government was closed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Captain Kinney made an explanation about a remark that he had made at the station-house. He referred to the findings of the Commission. He told several prisoners that three men had been sentenced to be hung. He simply quoted the statement as it appeared in an evening paper. He did not want the Commission to think that he was making public the findings of the court.

Alfred Carter corroborated Captain Kinney's statement.

Mr. Neumann called Captain Tripp for the defense. The witness said he resided in Honolulu, off and on, for twenty-five years; he knew Charles Clark; his reputation for truth and veracity was bad; the witness would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—Clark was a member of the ex-queen's household; could not say if Clark had transacted any confidential business for the accused; Clark belonged to one of Kalakaua's companies; the witness had had trouble of a financial nature with Clark; he looked on him as being "no good."

Re-direct—Clark was weak in this way; he would take money that did not belong to him.

Luther Wilcox—Knew Clark since he was a boy; his reputation was very bad.

Cross-examined—Clark was employed around the palace for many years; latterly he had been around Washington Place; he has lived at the latter place for the last two years; could not say what position he held.

James F. Morgan—Knew Clark for fifteen or twenty years; his reputation, according to hearsay, was that he was a blisk and no good; his general reputation for truth and veracity was not good.

Cross-examined—Knew that Clark has been around Washington Place for two or three years; could not say what his duties were.

Frank Hustace—Knew Clark for many years; had discussed Clark's shortcomings and would not go much on him; his reputation was bad.

Cross-examined—Clark resided at

the ex-queen's place for two or three years; saw him there; he appeared to be doing something; just what his duties were the witness could not say.

Colonel J. H. Soper—Knew Clark since 1884; had heard that his reputation for truth and veracity was bad; witness thought if he got in a bad scrape, he would lie out of it, if he could.

Samuel Nowlein—Knew Clark for the last ten years; had heard others discuss his reputation for truth and veracity; it was bad.

Cross-examined—Clark's position was an assistant to the witness; he volunteered his service; witness could not say if Clark was around Washington Place by the ex-queen's consent.

J. A. Mehrrens—Knew Clark for fifteen years; his reputation was bad.

Mark P. Robinson—From personal experience he could not say what Clark's reputation was; he had not heard the matter discussed at any time.

D. P. Kelly—He knew Clark, his reputation was not good.

David Dayton—Knew Clark since he was a boy; his reputation for truth and veracity was bad; witness thought that Clark would lie on the stand.

C. P. Jakes said that he would not trust Clark with any important matter. He would not place much confidence in what he stated.

Cross-examined—Connected with military under monarchy; think he was in employ of custom house before the overthrow; after overthrow resided with the ex-queen.

C. B. Dwight—Lived in Honolulu fifteen years or more; knew Charles Clark; know him since coming to Honolulu; he is same person employed in custom house; have discussed and heard others talk of the truth and veracity of Clark; of course, he is a loud talker; his reputation as to truthfulness is bad; would not believe his statement under oath.

Mr. Neumann asked that accused be sworn in her own behalf. (Through Interpreter Wilcox.) Sunday afternoon, January 6th, took a ride with Joe Heleluhi and Charles Clark; drove up Nuanu street, along Judd street, down Liliha street and out to Kamehameha School; returned about 5 o'clock; after returning we all went into the house for family prayers; did not see Charles Clark when returned; heard what Clark testified to; saw him next day; sometime after daylight on Monday morning; did not see Clark after 10 o'clock next day; Clark did not say to witness at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, "Nowlein has told me the time had come," and you replied, "you were glad of it," he did not tell me about 9 o'clock that night that the Government had the place surrounded; did not say to Clark I was sorry the Government had got onto the movement; know Joseph Kaawai; he is one of my retainers and acts as guard during day; don't remember seeing or talking with him on Friday morning; have never talked with him; no such conversation as he swore to took place between us.

Cross examined—First learned that Government troops out on street on Monday about 7 o'clock; my retainers were speaking of it; don't know if guards at my place watch at night; ever since I went to Washington Place to live there have been guards there watching part by day and night; think same conditions existed on Thursday and Sunday nights; don't know if guards were armed at any time either Thursday or Sunday night; (Judge-Advocate desired to ask accused as to knowledge of an armed force being on her premises on Thursday and Sunday nights. Objected to by Mr. Neumann on the ground that such was not proper cross-examination. He had only introduced matter concerning statements said to have been made by Clark to the accused, and the Judge-Advocate could not go beyond that point in using the accused as a witness against herself. Objection by Counsel Neumann sustained; don't know who had charge of premises during absence of Nowlein; I did not have charge of premises; did not know Nowlein was absent Sunday night; think Charley Clark has charge when Nowlein is away; don't know if Clark had charge day or night Thursday or Sunday; don't know if he any violation if Clark had announced house was surrounded by Government forces; guards been there from time of overthrow; Provisional Government allowed me to have guard of sixteen men; when they were removed some of the men were kept there as retainers; when Government took guards away took arms with them; did not see Clark between sunset and 12 o'clock that Sunday morning on premises; don't know if he was on premises between those hours.

Mr. Neumann announced close of case on behalf of defense.

Judge-Advocate Kinney took the ground that after accused had taken stand no statement should be allowed to be put in.

Court ruled statement on behalf of accused could be filed either before or after argument of counsel for defense.

The Judge-Advocate stated he would put no evidence in rebuttal.

Counsel Neumann then stated that he wished to file a written statement in behalf of the accused, and presented two copies—one in Hawaiian and the other in English. The English translation was read by interpreter Luther Wilcox.

[The statement appears in full on the front page of this morning's issue.]

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning, when the case will be argued.

More Take the Oath.

Nicholas Braham, German. T. A. Simpson, British. Alexander Kidd British, J. P. Keppeler American, William Jarrett and Albert Mitchell, Hawaiians

Mrs. Dominis, the Ex Queen, Charged With Misprision of Treason

SHE APPEARS IN COURT YESTERDAY

The Case Continues Until This Morning
John Wise Pleads Guilty Captain Davies Does Likewise Lawyer Magoon Makes Appeal in Cummins' Case.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Long before the hour set for the opening of the Military Court yesterday morning, people commenced to arrive at the Executive building. The number was so large that the courtroom was filled up in a few moments and orders were given to allow no one to enter the outer gate unless they had business to transact.

The audience was composed mostly of women. They wanted to see Mrs. Dominis and were finally rewarded



LILIKOKALANI DOMINIS, CHARGED WITH MISPRISION OF TREASON.

for their patience. The ex-queen did not make her appearance until after 11 o'clock. She was escorted downstairs by Captain Kinney and Lawyer Neumann. The ex-queen entered the courtroom followed by Mrs. C. B. Wilson, her attendant. She was attired in a black silk dress. She wore a bonnet of the same color, which was trimmed with a spray of flowers to relieve the sombre effect.

As she entered the room all eyes were turned upon her, but she did not look either to the right or left. She sat in a chair next to her counsel, and appeared to be oblivious to her surroundings.

Previous to the arrival of Mrs. Dominis, the case of John Wise was taken up. He is a young Hawaiian who was educated for the ministry through the kindness of a local citizen. From evidence previously brought out it appears that he carried some arms to the rebel camp on the day when the rebellion broke out. The original charge against him was treason, but later it was changed to misprision of treason.

When he was arraigned yesterday Paul Neumann made the usual objection to the jurisdiction of the court. The plea was overruled and the case proceeded.

Wise pleaded guilty to the charge and to the fourth and fifth specifications. The other specifications were stricken out.

The defendant did not wish to make any statement in his own behalf. His counsel said that if he was guilty, his connection with the uprising was such a slight one that he was entitled to clemency on that account, and then again the court should consider his plea of guilty as another reason for mitigation.

Captain Kinney answered by stating that clemency was granted when the charge was reduced to misprision of treason. The defendant was certainly guilty of the latter charge. He was a man of education and was well aware of the consequences. Mr. Kinney closed by saying that by reducing the charge to the clemency the Government was authorized to show was granted.

After this matter was disposed of, the case against Mrs. Dominis was called. Captain Kinney asked if she was represented by counsel. Paul Neumann replied that he was her attorney. The usual routine forms were gone through with, and then Mr. Neumann arose and stated that he had the right to challenge any member of the court who had expressed an opinion on the merits of the case.

Captain Kinney replied that the court was there to do its duty both to the accused and the Government.

However, Mr. Neumann's claim was not disputed, and he proceeded to ask each member of the court regarding an expression of opinion. The entire court gave a negative response, each member stating that he would give the accused a fair and impartial trial.

Mr. Neumann then took another tack and objected to the court in general, giving as a reason that it had heard and determined a charge similar to the one now before it, in which the subject matter was once brought out.

The Judge-Advocate said that the gist of the charge was that the accused had a guilty knowledge of the uprising. The subject matter was totally different from the cases already heard.

Mr. Neumann contended again that the court was not competent to try another case of the kind.

The court retired and, after considering the matter, returned. Colonel Whitman announced that the objection could not be entertained.

Mr. Neumann then objected to one member to secure a test ruling, and named Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher. It transpired that the officer named had not heard any charge of misprision of treason, and was excused. Captain Zeigler was then challenged, and admitted that he sat through the Bowler trial. The court overruled the objection.

Captain Kinney then read the charge and specifications, and, when he finished, Mr. Neumann asked that

the case be remanded until today, as he was not ready to go on. His request was objected to, and, after a great deal of legal sparring, the court decided to grant the continuance.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The court assembled at 2 P. M. The attendance was considerably less than during the morning.

Captain William Davies and John A. Cummins were arraigned on a joint charge of treason.

J. A. Magoon appeared as counsel for Cummins, Captain Davies desiring no attorney.

No objection was offered to the personnel of the court by either of the accused.

Judge Advocate Kinney read the following charges and specifications against the prisoners.

Charge First—Treason for that they, the said John A. Cummins and William Davies, while owing allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii, did engage in open rebellion against the Republic of Hawaii and the Government thereof, and did attempt by force and arms to overthrow and destroy the same, and did levy war against the same, and did adhere to the enemies of the Republic of Hawaii, giving them aid and comfort within the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere.

First Specification—That the said John A. Cummins and William Davies, at Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, one of the Hawaiian Islands, while owing allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii, at divers times within six months now last past did commit treason by engaging in open rebellion against the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, and by attempting by force and arms to overthrow and destroy the same, and by levying war against the same, and by adhering to the enemies of the Republic of Hawaii, giving them aid and comfort within the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere.

Second Specification—That the said John A. Cummins and William Davies, upon the Island of Oahu, one of the Hawaiian Islands, while owing allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii, at divers times within six months now last past, did commit treason by procuring and providing munitions of war, arms and forces to be used and which were used in levying war against the Republic of Hawaii, and in attempting to overthrow and destroy the same.

Third Specification—That the said John A. Cummins and William Davies, upon the Island of Oahu, one of the Hawaiian Islands, while owing allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii, at divers times within six months now last past, did commit treason by partially organizing and establishing a military force and a pretended government for the purpose of overthrowing, destroying and displacing by force the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, and did appoint agents and officers for such pretended government and military force aforesaid.

Charge Second—Treason, for that they, the said John A. Cummins and William Davies, while owing allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii, did aid, abet, procure, counsel, incite, countenance and encourage others to commit treason and to engage in open rebellion against the Republic of Hawaii and the Government thereof, and to attempt by force and arms to overthrow and destroy the same, and to levy war against the same, and to adhere to the enemies of the Republic of Hawaii, giving them aid and comfort within the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere.

First Specification—That the said John A. Cummins and William Davies, in the Island of Oahu, one of the Hawaiian Islands, while owing allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii, at divers times within six months now last past, did commit treason by aiding, abetting, procuring, counseling, inciting, countenancing and encouraging others to commit treason and to engage in open rebellion against the Republic of Hawaii, and to attempt by force and arms to overthrow and destroy the same, and to levy war against the same, and to adhere to the enemies of the Republic of Hawaii, giving them aid and comfort within the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere.

Second Specification—That the said John A. Cummins and William Davies, upon the Island of Oahu, one of the Hawaiian Islands, while owing allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii, at divers times within six months now last past, did commit treason by aiding, abetting, procuring, counseling, inciting, countenancing and encouraging others to commit treason and to procure and provide munitions of war, arms and forces to be used and which were used in levying war against the Republic of Hawaii, and in attempting to overthrow and destroy the same.

Third Specification—That the said John A. Cummins and William Davies, upon the Island of Oahu, one of the Hawaiian Islands, while owing allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii, at divers times within six months now last past,



JOHN A. CUMMINS, WHO PLEADED GUILTY TO A CHARGE OF TREASON

did commit treason by aiding, abetting, procuring, counseling, inciting, countenancing and encouraging others to commit treason and to organize and establish a military force and a pretended government for the purpose of overthrowing, destroying and displacing by force the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, and to appoint agents and officers for such pretended government and military force aforesaid.

Captain Davies was first called on and pleaded not guilty to first charge and first specification thereunder, guilty to second specification, and not guilty to third charge and specifications.

The Judge Advocate was willing to waive the further prosecution of Captain Davies being satisfied with his plea of guilty.

On the charges and specifications

being read, Cummins pleaded not guilty to first charge and first specification, but guilty to second specification, and not guilty to second charge and specifications.

He desired to make a few remarks, and through interpreter Wilcox said he gave testimony before the Commission a few days ago. He wished that statement to stand without any additions or alterations. The statement included everything he had done in the premises, and if the contents thereof proved him guilty, then he was guilty. He expressed sorrow for the part played by him and now saw the extreme folly of it.

The Court desired to have a plea of guilty or not guilty, and acting upon the advice of Attorney Magoon, Mr. Cummins entered a plea of guilty to the second specification of the first charge. He was fully aware of the nature of the charge and was acting of his own free will and accord and without prejudice or expectation of reward. A plea of not guilty was entered to the remaining charge and specifications.

Judge Advocate Kinney read for the information of the Court the testimony given by Cummins during the trial of Major Seward. After which he stated he was willing to accept the plea of guilty entered by Cummins without going further into the case.

The Commission thought it advisable that Captain Davies make a brief statement concerning the part taken by him in procuring and landing arms for the rebels.

Captain Davies said he was master and owner of the steamer Waimanalo, had been employed by W. H. Rickard for \$10,000 to go out and get the arms and land them; he had full knowledge that the arms were to be used in an uprising against the Government; the transaction was strictly a matter of business; his steamer was open for charter by any one; made no written agreement with Rickard; witness was paid \$20, with which he purchased coal to be used during the trip.

Mr. Magoon then presented the following masterful plea in the case of Mr. Cummins, during the continuance of which the prisoner was visibly affected.

May it please the Court—One of Hawaii's most conspicuous sons stands before you at this time for sentence. He has pleaded guilty to the charge of treason. You have heard his statement, and what he has related to you constitutes his crime. I assume and believe that he has told you the whole truth. Everything that is known to us of this lamentable business strengthens this assumption. If this is so, I feel that I need make no apology for coming before you to plead for mercy in his behalf.

The Court must, in this case, divest itself of all that relates to bombs and indiscriminate slaughter. With all his faults, Mr. Cummins would not be a party to such methods. I am free to say that the Hawaiian is not the one to originate or countenance such horrid work. Much as it may shame us, we must look nearer home to find the authors of such infernal measures. We are apt to associate cruelty with the savage; but there is what is known as refined cruelty, which as the expression would indicate, exists only among the wholly civilized. The former, when compared with the latter, is as the shades of evening are to the darkness of night. Right here is the keynote that prompts the action of the Government and its supporters. There are agencies which if allowed to obtain control would paralyze the will. A man crazed by drink may become a demon; stupefied by opium, an imbecile. These are illustrations of physical agencies. Those which I refer to are moral agencies. It will make any decent man want to hide his head with shame to read some pages of Hawaiian history. It is almost incredible that Anglo-Saxons, so late as the middle of the Nineteenth century, could publicly advocate and violently enforce the most bestial immorality in these islands.

Those men and their shameful successors have systematically inculcated their noxious principles, until they have literally poisoned the minds of many a lovable Hawaiian native, and deprived him of the power to even understand the right. There are none of us who want to see such poor deluded people severely punished. They must be taught, they must be dealt with in such a manner as to prevent a repetition of their offense. This poisonous atmosphere has turned some Hawaiians, and they are only a few, into leaders in a most diabolical plot, it has turned others and they are more numerous, yet comparatively only a few, into followers and supporters. It has from the very nature of things drawn other Hawaiians (and if their number could be definitely known this class would be larger than the other two) into passive sympathizers of a movement to restore the former queen. This last class, also from the very nature of things, could have but a dim and uncertain knowledge of the manner in which the plan was to be carried out. In this last class I place Mr. Cummins. I feel certain that the Court will agree with me that his was more the sin of omission than that of commission. Although he is guilty, his guilt is so slight that I submit it just brings him within the law, and that is all. It is the duty of every good citizen to expose all traitorous conspiracies. It was the duty of Mr. Cummins so to do; and most of all was it his duty not to allow himself to be used as a tool to assist it. There are several matters to be considered, however, which must palliate his offense. In the first place the Government of his native land had been overturned and a Government of the foreigner established in its place. The former he was born under and loved. He loved it though it had fallen into disrepute. It was the love for a wayward child. This Court would disrespect him if it did not overlook it. Iaving it, he had no place in his heart for its successors. It is not natural to expect that he would be eager even were there no other reasons why he should keep silent, to disclose to the Court the plot to overthrow the Government.

In the second place, the husband of his daughter was one of the chief conspirators in the overthrow of the former queen. Let it not be said against Mr. Cummins that the son-in-law was not a creditable member of the family, that he had been so close connected with the post office robbery that he barely escaped being convicted, and was obliged to leave the country for a number of years. That trial cost Mr. Cummins large sums of money and for many years he contributed largely to the support of Mr. Walker and his large family. That was Mr. Cummins' burden and he has borne it well. He has stood it manfully for the love of his child and her children, and we should respect him for it. The husband of his daughter was one of the chief conspirators in the overthrow of the former queen. Let it not be said against Mr. Cummins that the son-in-law was not a creditable member of the family, that he had been so close connected with the post office robbery that he barely escaped being convicted, and was obliged to leave the country for a number of years. That trial cost Mr. Cummins large sums of money and for many years he contributed largely to the support of Mr. Walker and his large family. That was Mr. Cummins' burden and he has borne it well. He has stood it manfully for the love of his child and her children, and we should respect him for it.

The exposure to all sorts and conditions of weather that a lumberman is called upon to endure in the camps often produces severe colds which, if not promptly checked, result in congestion or pneumonia. Mr. J. O. Davenport, ex-manager of the Fort Bragg Redwood Co., an immense institution at Fort Bragg, Cal., says they sell large quantities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at the company's store and that he has himself used this remedy for a severe cold and obtained immediate relief. This medicine prevents any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia and insures a prompt recovery. For sale by all dealers. Buxton, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

organization of mankind has been a great work since the days of Greece and Rome, the time when a father could condemn his own son to death, as also the time when a father could be called to a feast to partake of his son served as boiled meat and be afterward told the blood-curdling fact, are equally gone—I trust forever.

Mr. Cummins was bound, in duty, to protect even this most worthless son in the last case there was a claim upon his hospitality and friendship. Mr. Seward, as is well known, has been for the last few years almost the eyes, ears and mouthpiece of Mr. Cummins. Mr. Seward has been more than a private secretary, a business agent for Mr. Cummins. He has been the intermediary in all Cummins' transactions. The most recent of these transactions were, being opened to this accomplished soldier, the influence exerted by the soldier has had an evil effect upon the other let us not be too prone to condemn the innocent man, such situations are usually pernicious. Sometimes the brightest and best men become subject to such influences, and although it seems to be able to dispel the plume that surrounds the hideous moral depravity concealed by a pleasing exterior. Do you wonder that Mr. Cummins, in him by reason of age, broken down in health and impoverished in fortune, under the influence of Mr. Seward, posing as a representative American and a soldier, failed to do his duty to the State? It is almost a surprise that he even made the feeble protest that is of record. Were it not for his plea of guilty, under the fact I think I would be almost justified in asking for his acquittal.

I come at last to the question of what is to be done with this old man. This court owes a duty to the community, which I know it must and will perform, so far as it can distinguish the right, and it equally owes to this defendant not to judge him too harshly, to temper justice with mercy, a duty which I have an abiding confidence it will perform in a manner that will reflect credit to all concerned and command the respect of all persons. That these trials are upon the very verge of what victorious beligerents can do with the approval of the law of nations, will be an additional cause for dispassionate and earnest deliberation.

I have said that Mr. Cummins is broken down in health. He is prematurely old. He has a complication of diseases which make it absolutely imperative for him to have his liberty. To confine him in prison would, in all probability, result in his speedy death, until which time he would be only a charge upon the Government. It would be visiting him with a punishment disproportionate to his crime. If this view is accepted there remains for the court to impose a fine only, and the question of how much will necessarily engage your attention. It is my duty to point out that Mr. Cummins is not a rich man. His lavish hospitality has been famous. Hardly a person of note has ever come to this country who has not been entertained by him, and now, in his old age, when he should have plenty and to spare, he finds himself burdened with debt and face to face with the stern realities of life.

"Oh, Age and Want, that ill-matched pair, show man was made to mourn."

He is not the only Hawaiian who has squandered a fortune in misguided hospitality. It is a redeeming feature of his impoverishment, however, that he did not spend his money in a manner which directly or indirectly could oppress the poor. Not Mr. Cummins' faults, but all that is good and noble in his character, appeals to you for mercy. He has done all that he could do to repair the wrong. Late as it was, he took the oath to support this Government before his arrest, and some of those with whom he was associated, and who have openly and violently and continually denounced this Government, have not taken the oath to this day. After his arrest he told, as we must believe, without reserve, of his connection in the affair, thereby assisting the prosecution in every possible way that lay in his power. He has pleaded guilty, and I need hardly remind you that this of itself entitles him to additional consideration at your hands.

Mr. Mayo took the position that the Commission was a law unto themselves, but believed they would act in the case of Mr. Cummins as became men of their intelligence. He contended that the Court was not necessarily compelled to inflict the statutory penalty, but could impose a lesser degree of punishment in exceptional cases and in those where the evidence justified such action. He considered Mr. Cummins' case one of these, and would urge clemency in his behalf.

Judge Advocate Kinney thought all the Commission was called upon to do in this case was to impose a legal sentence in accordance with the evidence. While it was true that Mr. Cummins took only a small part, that part was treason and should be so declared by the Commission. Mr. Cummins had acted as interpreter in procuring arms, and this was about the extent of his guilt. Every one who took any part in the proceedings, whether to a small or great extent, is guilty of treason and nothing else. If the Commission saw fit to ask for clemency in favor of Mr. Cummins the Executive would, no doubt, take full cognizance of it. On account of the age of Mr. Cummins and his previous position in the country, Mr. Kinney thought these would undoubtedly weigh in favor of the accused. Whatever was done in the matter would be just and proper. So far as Captain Davies is concerned, he will bear me out in saying that no promises of an attitude whatsoever have been held out to him. The Government has used him and others as witnesses, and this fact will be duly considered in coming to a conclusion regarding the sentences to be inflicted.

As there was no further business before the Commission, at 3:18 the Court was cleared until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The exposure to all sorts and conditions of weather that a lumberman is called upon to endure in the camps often produces severe colds which, if not promptly checked, result in congestion or pneumonia. Mr. J. O. Davenport, ex-manager of the Fort Bragg Redwood Co., an immense institution at Fort Bragg, Cal., says they sell large quantities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at the company's store and that he has himself used this remedy for a severe cold and obtained immediate relief. This medicine prevents any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia and insures a prompt recovery. For sale by all dealers. Buxton, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

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A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state for the benefit of others that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months I began to grow again and with the hair I regained my color."

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DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

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Consult your physician; he will tell you by all to paint your bath tub Enamel Paint.

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RA

The best Swing Stro White Shellac, Horse Clippers, Transmitters, L. Telephones, Bull's Lanterns, Powder Measures, Hammock Paint Brushes, Patent Turn Buckles, etc., &

E. O. HALL

Corner Fort and

King S

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FIN EVIDENCE.

Tell About Armed
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BY, JUDGE-ADVOCATE
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cation on the ground that the same
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the knowledge and concealment whereof
constitutes a crime.

Following this was a season of spir-
ited legal sparring. The Court con-
ferred and announced the objection
overruled.

The Court then proceeded to the
plea. Mr. Neumann answered for the
prisoner who declined to plead to each
charge and specification. A plea of
not guilty was entered.

The preliminaries having been com-
pleted, Charles Clark was called as a
witness by Judge-Advocate Kinney.
Clark entered the room with his usual
swinging step. When first inside the
door he gave a quick nervous glance
toward Mrs. Domilis and during the
time he remained in the room appear-
ed to take special pains not to look
toward the accused. Those look-
ing for a display of feeling on the
part of Liliuokalani were disappoint-
ed. She apparently took no more no-
tice of Charles Clark than of the rest
of the people about the room.

Clark was sworn and on being ques-
tioned by the Judge-Advocate testi-
fied that he was stopping at Washing-
ton Place during last December and
up to January 7th. He had been there
nearly two years as an ohua. Re-
member Thursday night, January 3d,
when there was talk of an uprising.
There were over thirty men at Wash-
ington Place that night; they were
armed; arms were dug from the
ground at Washington Place between
the hours of 6 and 7 p. m.; some were
buried in front and others in rear of
the house; accused was living in the
main house; the arms in the rear
were under a rubbish pile. Over
thirty rifles were dug up, also re-
volvers, bombs and ammunition.

The arms were buried about the
time there was a rumor that Wash-
ington Place was to be searched,
shortly before the Bush, Crick and
Nawahi affair. I knew where the
arms were; guards were not armed
prior to Thursday. The guns were
taken to the carriage house and the
men took their arms and cleaned
them; armed about forty; some went
to their posts and others were asleep.
The night was divided into two
watches from 6 p. m. to 12 p. m. and
12 to 6 a. m. It was about 9 o'clock
when the men first stood at their
posts; about eighteen men in the first
watch. Mrs. Domilis usually slept
down stairs in a room opening on the
Ewa side; there were five guards on
the Ewa side ten or fifteen feet from
the house.

I dug up the arms because I had re-
ceived an order from Nowlein that
the movement to overthrow the Gov-
ernment was to be made at 1 o'clock
Thursday night. When I gave the
arms to the men I told them to stand
by as "the time had come." My
orders were to hold Washington Place
against all comers. I dug up the
bombs and carried them to the cot-
tage, and laid them on the floor
ready for use; they were to be
thrown into any mob or crowd
that might attack the house. Now-
lein told me to get ready, and I
got ready, according to the commands
of my superior. The cartridge belts
were made at Washington Place and
Charles Warren's.

When I said, "The time has come,"
I did not explain to the men.
An objection was offered by Mr.
Neumann to the witness stating what
the men understood by "the time has
come."

The court ruled that the witness
might state his knowledge of what
was meant.

Clark understood it to mean that
"the time had come to overthrow the
Republic. Nowlein told me that the
arms had been landed and the move-
ment was to be made that night; had
heard of the plan before; Nowlein
was the only one who spoke to me
it; had not heard the guards talk."

The second watch came on shortly
after 12, at which time the arms were
again buried, as I got orders from
Nowlein that the movement was off
and I must bury the rifles; I put them
back where they came from.

I was at Washington Place Sun-
day night. The arms were again
"taken up," as I had received orders
from Nowlein that the movement was
to be made at 6 o'clock Monday morn-
ing. I armed the men about 9 o'clock
Sunday night, and again told them
the time had come.

I saw Mrs. Domilis Sunday even-
ing and told her Nowlein had told me
the time had come.
She said Nowlein had told her the
same thing, and she hoped it would be
a success. About 9 o'clock I went and
told her we were surrounded by Gov-
ernment troops. I had no communica-
tion with Nowlein after he left the
house; saw troops at Wall's. Mrs.
Domilis said she was sorry the Gov-
ernment was "onto us." The second
watch carried arms till I heard of the
fighting of Waikiki and Carter being
shot, then had arms buried. Learned
of fighting from W. W. Hall, who
was passing on the street.

When Nowlein left Sunday, he told
me to hold Washington Place; I in-
tended to hold the place and use the
arms if necessary.

Cross-examination by Mr. Neu-
mann:—I was in the parlor when I
told the prisoner the move was to be
made on Monday; we were alone;
she had six or seven attendants;
none were present;
think they were in the dining room;
think my wife was with them. Have
been an attendant of ex-queen since
1893; worked for love; paid no board,
got no pay; employed as guard. Now-
lein told me Sunday the move was to
be made Monday; don't know where
the bombs came from; Nowlein was
my superior and had charge of the
arms; I helped to dig them up and
bury them again. First saw bombs
in '93; don't know who made or
brought them; did not make them my-
self.

Captain Kinney produced three
bombs, one iron and two plaster of
paris, which were identified by the
witness. The iron bombs were brought
to Washington Place the Sunday be-
fore New Year's; had fuses in them
so they could be used at once.

To Mr. Neumann:—Mrs. Nowlein
brought the iron bombs on Sunday;
Nowlein and myself received them.
The others were buried when I went
to Washington Place. I am not a re-
lative of Mr. Nowlein.

On being questioned by Captain
Kinney the witness said the iron

After the witness had been ques-
tioned Mr. Neumann asked for the
reading of the evidence according to
the rules of court martial. Mr. Clark
was recalled. He did not care to have
the evidence read. The counsel did
not insist on the point.

At 12 o'clock the Court adjourned
to 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Every available seat in the council
chamber was filled and many persons
were standing along the sides and
rear windows when the session opened.
The Japanese representative, together
with the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires
Canavarro, United States Minister
Willis and British Commissioner
Hawes, of the diplomatic corps, occu-
pied the seats reserved for them.

The Court assembled at 1:35, and
the first witness called.

Joseph Kaewai:—In December
witness staid during day at King's
boat house and nights at Washington
Place; on Thursday night previous to
uprising was at Washington Place;
saw arms there; don't know where
they came from; arms were in carriage
house; don't know how many; they
were given to different boys there on
Thursday night; saw no ammunition
there; guns were given boys; did not
stand watch that night; saw these
arms last when went to bed about 9
o'clock that night; not carried by boys
from Thursday to Sunday night; were
concealed somewhere; next saw them
on Sunday night; never saw guards
there carry arms before; before that
they carried sticks; saw accused on
Friday morning; she asked what news
was last night; replied our work did
not get along favorably; she said yes;
referred to work being done that
night; it was intention to have revolu-
tion; know Charles Clark; he told
boys to clean guns; be on the alert
and when time came to do work to do
it; meant to fight; this order given
about 6 o'clock Thursday night; wit-
ness was asleep when word next came
to conceal arms.

Cross-examined:—Saw accused after
breakfast on Friday morning, on
veranda; she was alone; was on guard
duty on makai side of the house; was
not armed then; guns only given to
boys that night; Sunday morning
arms were concealed; did not see them
concealed; was told so; orders given
by accused and sometimes by Sam
Nowlein; orders received from her re-
lated to plants in yard; those from
Nowlein was to allow no strangers to
come in there to see the accused; these
orders were carried out by witness;
also did some writing of data concern-
ing who came to see accused, their
business and time of day; this was
given to Charles Clark; was soldier
under monarchy ruled by accused;
been retainer of accused since over-
throw; reference made to attempt to
overthrow Government; Charles Clark
said on Thursday we would have
work tonight; had heard frequently
about trouble and saw something in
papers; this only thing witness knew
about revolution; never talked with
accused about revolution; she said
nothing to witness concerning it; wit-
ness not assigned any particular duty
except to fight; was given no orders
to leave Washington Place or to take
part in revolution; previous to Thurs-
day morning Clark had not talked of
matter; understood from his manner
Clark meant revolution; we people who
have been soldiers and done fighting
understand these things; been soldier
for two years; took part in Wilcox
revolution; was here in this building
when Kakaau was king; was steward;
witness was fighting people over in
Music Hall; fought with cannon; wit-
ness talked with Sam Nowlein and
Mr. Kinney about what accused said;
Nowlein wanted to know if witness
had talked with accused; replied yes,
and detailed conversation; Nowlein
told witness he was going out to where
fight took place; witness was prisoner
when conversation with Nowlein took
place; was at station house; we were
alone when talked together; no prom-
ises been given witness for making
statement against accused; thought
better tell truth; took up no arms and
didn't go in field with Nowlein and
Wilcox; nothing was told witness he
be shot or hanged if did not make
statement; told by Mr. Kinney when
witness came into court to tell truth;
other prisoners, Robertson and Car-
ter there when conversation took
place; told Mr. Kinney what knew
before he said anything about matter.

Re-direct:—Clark wrote in book
memorandum witness gave him; don't
know where book is or if accused de-
stroyed it; talks with Mr. Kinney
were in nature of advice; advised us
tell truth and nothing else; what Mr.
Kinney said about shooting and hang-
ing was in connection if witness told
truth court might lighten sentence; if
told untruth might get shot or hanged.

William Kase:—In December and
January was acting as private secre-
tary to accused ever since her over-
throw; did work at Washington
Place; got form of commissions from
Charles T. Gulick; accused sent me
there; showed it to her and she re-
plied go ahead with work; made out
eleven commissions; they were
signed by accused one by one, as fast
as witness wrote them; they were
made out as list Cabinet officers al-
ready published; drafted political will
for accused shortly after; wrote out
proclamation; did this work same day
as wrote commissions; these papers
given witness by Sam Nowlein; they
were in handwriting of Clark; after
engrossing these documents they were
handed to accused by witness; saw
form of monarchical constitution;
engrossed commissions end of Decem-
ber last year; wrote new constitution
about week or so after engrossing
commissions; gave it to Sam Now-
lein; preamble said present constitu-
tion deprived Hawaiians of their
rights and accused concluded to pro-
mulgate new one; was at Washington
Place on Thursday night previous to
uprising on Sunday evening; saw
forty or forty five armed men there;
understood men were to resist attempt
of police to search residence also
that arms be landed at Kakaako to
overthrow Government and restore
Liliuokalani; accused said all
official papers been destroyed;
witness was present at Washington
Place when authorities took posses-
sion of place; it was next morning
after arrest of accused; none papers
referred to could be found; diary was
kept of visitors that came to Wash-
ington Place; this was burned in presence
of witness; think by order of accused;
book gave record of hour of those com-

next morning after accused was
arrested. — Messrs. Kinney,
Robertson and Carter, accompanied
witness to search Washington Place;
we found note among papers from
Gulick to accused; Charles Clark was
commander of men there; witness
understood uprising was to take place;
we were to protect Washington Place
if any attempt made on place; saw
ten or fifteen bombs; saw them in
house there; they were in charge of
Charles Clark; no threats made against
or promises to witness. Mr. Kinney
said Government had enough evidence
to hang me, but didn't say was to be
hung.

Chief Justice Judd:—On 16th of Janu-
ary was asked by President Dole to
make search Washington Place; car-
ried out request of President to best of
ability; (portion of diary introduced
as evidence by prosecution); found
diary in desk in room at Washington
Place on Ewa side; am acquainted
with handwriting of ex-queen; all
entries in book are in her handwrit-
ing; have read book carefully; entry
begins Friday, December 27th and
continues through Saturday, 28th; last
words are "signed eleven commis-
sions"; these words are in hand-
writing of accused; (at 3:25 Court
cleared to discuss whether counsel for
accused be allowed to inspect diary.)
Court ruled that at present time coun-
sel could not make use of diary except
reference to paragraph therein intro-
duced as evidence by prosecution.

Mr. Neumann contended that book
belonged solely to the accused and to
keep it from her would be nothing
short of robbery.

Colonel Whiting stated that book
might be used by defense under cer-
tain conditions, but not as regards
present witness.

Mr. Kase recalled:—Identified piece
of broken clay shell; saw it on desk
of accused for one year before her ar-
rest.

Cross-examined:—Am related to
Sam Nowlein.

Re-direct:—Mrs. Nowlein is second
cousin to witness.

Judge-Advocate desired to introduce
clay shell as evidence. He would en-
deavor to show it to be a part of some
one of the bombs found in home of
accused.

Objection raised by Mr. Neumann
against its introduction on the ground
that it could not be connected with
the bombs said to have been found at
Washington Place.

Court announced that until broken
piece of clay been entered as exhibit
and showing some connection it
would not be admissible.

Sam Nowlein:—Took part in up-
rising against Government on 6th and
7th of last month to restore ex-queen;
witness, Gulick, Rickard and Seward
planned affair; started plan about
four months ago; living at Washing-
ton Place during those four months;
plan was to overthrow Republic by
force and restore monarchy; arms
landed beyond Diamond Head on the
Island of Oahu; don't know where
arms came from; knew they came by
schooner; sent Charles Warren out to
Waianae; arms landed by steamer
Waianae; were used in attempt to
restore monarchy; first time set was
Wednesday, January 2d; second time
Thursday morning at 1 o'clock; wit-
ness procured between 500 or 700 men;
only about 150 men answered call and
took part in fight; witness left Wash-
ington Place at 5 o'clock Thursday to
go out to Waikiki; left instructions
with Charles Clark to protect resi-
dence of accused; before leaving had
conversation with accused; said to her
we were going to do something that
night and would let her know more
later; no arms landed at fish market
on account interference of police; were
landed out near Diamond Head later;
told accused affair was to come off
had failed; that all arms and ammuni-
tion been landed beyond Diamond
Head; she replied she'd heard so; saw
accused about 8 o'clock Sunday night
before leaving for Diamond Head; she
said she was sorry that witness was
going; told her left instructions for
her protection; witness, Gulick, Rick-
ard and Seward drafted constitution;
gave it to accused when finished; she
suggested some changes; got procla-
mation and constitution from Rick-
ard; they went in Gulick's handwrit-
ing; after giving them to accused
never saw them again.

Cross-examined:—Didn't tell accus-
ed about uprising to take place on
Thursday evening; intended to in-
form her after everything ready; un-
dertaking abandoned on Thursday
evening because police got on to be-
fore arms were landed; change was
made to have witness move on town
from Diamond Head; Wilcox, Rick-
ard and Gulick knew about change
of plans; uprising was to take place
at 6 o'clock on Monday morning; this
decided after consultation at Bertel-
mann's house on Sunday by parties
mentioned; accused knew nothing of
change of plans from witness; known
Kaewai for four years; met him at
station house; Kaewai said didn't
want to say about arms on my ac-
count; he said he would tell truth at
my suggestion.

A. G. M. Robertson:—Am deputy
attorney-general and assistant in pro-
secution of these cases; was present at
consultation between Government offi-
cials and several parties connected
with movement; the men seemed re-
luctant to testify; Mr. Kinney in-
formed them they were under arrest
for treason, and after some conversa-
tion they declared they would testify
truth when brought into court.

At 4:30 Court adjourned until 10
o'clock Thursday morning.

Castle & Cooke L'd.

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ALOHA
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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
GOES WITH EACH
BOTTLE.

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FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands

When a Yankee has ideas which circumstances will not allow him to express he says, "I have an opinion." We can say nothing more of the statement of Mrs. Dominis published this morning.

A KOHALA correspondent writes: "People here want a chance to subscribe for the Carter memorial." Not only in Kohala, but throughout every district where the sterling qualities of Mr. Carter were known, this sentiment prevails. The fund is in the hands of Collector-General James B. Castle of this city, who will gladly receive such contributions to this tribute to Mr. Carter's memory as those in the outlying districts may see fit to forward.

It having come to our knowledge that malicious and preposterous statements are being manufactured to go abroad, of ill-treatment of the prisoners in Oahu jail, we have made personal investigation of the facts, and although no person of sense here would for a moment believe such statements as are alluded to, and their refutation is not required in this community, we wish to inform our foreign readers that there is absolutely no truth in any such reports, no matter from what source they emanate. We publish today an interview with Marshal Hitchcock which conclusively shows the facts.

THE ANTI-TOXINE TREATMENT.

Medical science has scored many victories over deadly microbes of disease, and now the anti-toxine treatment of diphtheria comes to the front as one of the remarkable achievements of the age. After years of study and experiment, prominent physicians of the old world have been able to place a barrier in the advance of this much-dreaded malady which will reduce the death rate from diphtheritic affections to a minimum. In Berlin and elsewhere the death rate has already been reduced fully 40 per cent. So thoroughly has the efficacy of the treatment been demonstrated that municipalities have appropriated large sums of money to assist the medical fraternity in giving patients the benefit of what appears to be a God-send to those sections of the world where this form of throat trouble has been fought with poor success.

The theory and process of this new discovery is briefly described as follows: Toxine is the poison produced in the blood by the bacillus of diphtheria, the poison to which disease and death are due. The bacilli are placed in broth under certain conditions, they multiply marvelously, and the broth is impregnated with this same toxine poison. Strain the broth and use the toxine to inoculate man or beast, and disease will follow. If the toxine is reduced in strength, the disease is mild. In practice, a horse is inoculated first with a small, weak quantity of toxine, then with a stronger dose and so on. It is found that the horse becomes less and less subject to the poison, and at last is totally unaffected by the strongest dose—is immune, as it is called. Now, if the horse in its immune state is bled, it is found that the serum (or clear liquid part) of the blood is a positive antidote to the poisonous toxine; in other words, an "anti-toxine." It is this that is used for the inoculation of the diphtheritic patients. It seems well established that, except in late stages of the disease, its progress is almost certainly arrested. What a scourge diphtheria is may be judged from the fact that there have been over one hundred thousand cases in New York City alone since 1871 of which over a third have proved fatal.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps

The mails by the San Francisco steamer will undoubtedly carry some of the most interesting correspondence that has been sent out from the Hawaiian capital for some time, correspondence that will set diplomatic circles thinking and delving among the archives of international law. Locally, the situation has simmered down to quiet suspense awaiting the result of the findings of the Military Commission. General business has assumed its old time routine, practically as if nothing had happened. Inter-island and foreign trade goes on unmolested, having suffered comparatively little from the suspension consequent to the insurrection.

In Government circles, however, the tension is far from removed. A weighty responsibility, a problem still unsolved, rests upon the shoulders of those in whom the people have vested the ruling power. Public sentiment favoring a firm and heroic policy toward the leaders in the late troubles has not abated, though it does not find the open, heated expression exhibited during the weeks immediately following the outbreak. There is a general settling down to a calm disposition to let the law take its course, with the body politic ever ready to answer the call of the Government should the unexpected happen.

Possible international complications consequent to the deportation of men claiming protection from foreign governments, and the question of the rights and privileges of American citizens, particularly in Hawaii, are questions of general interest, the outcome of which is awaited with wide-spread interest. Nothing of a particularly serious nature is anticipated from the arbitrary rights exercised by the Government, the general impression prevailing that the merit of the action will work out its own salvation, should an endeavor be made to cast discredit upon the officials.

The spirit of annexation to the United States is steadily gaining ground, noticeably among the natives, many of whom are said to be ready to sign petitions of that import, once they are put in circulation. The Republic continues to hold to its remarkable record for dignified strength. Though beset on every side by a multitude of harsh, difficult problems, universal confidence in its abilities exists among the strong body of supporters.

MEN NEEDED RATHER THAN SYSTEMS.

Municipal reform crusades have become quite the fad throughout the United States, and the rotten political hearts that have been exposed to public criticism in more than one city, are ample evidence of the necessity of the movements and that there is an unbounded field for future action. The American people have a characteristic custom of standing more political jobbery, for a longer time and with greater indifference than any nation on the globe. When political conditions reach a state that can no longer be endured, the people rise in their wrath and it is a sorry day for the professional politician who falls within their grasp. In the past, after these upheavals have cleared the murky municipal atmosphere, the Government purifiers have retired quietly to the rear, trusted the continuation of the work to other hands and inside of ten years the same old condition obtains, the ward beeler has crept slowly to the front, living like a leech upon the public purse and creating boss systems founded on devilry and teaming with evil and dishonest practice.

Seldom have the waves of reform swept over the country so generally or so completely torn asunder, root and branch the miserably constructed "machines" set up by political schemers. There have been and still exist flagrant defects in the political systems as carried out in the city, state and nation, largely due to the stay-at-home policy so general among the solid business men—the political and

movement for municipal reform will undoubtedly reach farther than the cities, spreading through and permeating every portion of the Republic, bringing "into politics" men who are sadly needed to purify the atmosphere that has pervaded legislatures, and does not always stop at the door stool of national houses of legislature.

Something is manifestly wrong, when a leading newspaper gives voice to, and public opinion supports the sentiment, "the man who accepts public office sacrifices self-respect." The error is in the personnel of the public officials rather than in the systems of government. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and if on each and every election day the citizens of New York, Boston and numerous other municipalities would come out with the same determination evidenced in the elections just passed, there would be far less grumbling over defective systems of legislation. The systems are all right. What is needed in the United States is the concerted action of that class of people, who have some appreciation of the principles that prompted the framers of the constitution, and later those who held unbroken the great family of nations known as the United States.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH has sent out orders to Indian Agents throughout the United States to the effect that hereafter the Indian must work for a living. It is not the intention to cut off the financial allowances from the Government, but rather to inaugurate a policy which shall do away with supporting the half-civilized race in a state of idleness. There is a great deal of sound, common sense in this new departure. While due deference should be shown the aboriginal races and a kindly spirit displayed by the overpowering Anglo-Saxon, it is not conducive to moral or physical development to nurse the tendencies to indolence which prevail among a good majority of the American Indians. They are in very much the same position as the rich man's son, who, though the question of dollars and cents does not require it, would be highly benefited by a daily wrestle with a good saw and a woodpile. The inculcation of principles of industry should go hand in hand with, and is an all important adjunct in, the scheme of raising a mental standard. No race or individual was ever benefited by being allowed to depend solely upon a Government for subsistence. Good, hard, manual labor is an effective civilizer.

APPROPOS of recent Hawaiian events the experience of Julian Santos, an American citizen in Ecuador, is interesting. Mr. Santos was arrested in Bahia, December 10, 1884, charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government of President Camaran. According to his claims he was subjected to great indignities, and his mother, for whose sake he left the United States to settle some business affairs in Bahia, fell dead on learning that he would be executed. Mr. Santos claimed indemnity from the Ecuadorian government and was given the moral support of his home government, though the matter was submitted to an arbitration board. It is anticipated in view of the strained relations between Ecuador and Peru that President Cordero will conciliate the United States by giving Santos full indemnity.

HUMAN nature is bound to find some source for dissatisfaction, whatever its lot. The ladies of Denver, Col., were highly indignant because they were not allowed to sit on a jury while not a few males are equally indignant because they have to do it. After all, it is very much like the child who, immediately he is refused a choice morsel, is overwhelmed with a desire, which the possession of that which he can't have alone will satiate.

Andrew Brown has collected nearly \$2000 as a prize to be presented to the native police who assisted in suppressing the late insurrection.

in the Hawaiian Islands.

DECEMBER TERM, 1894

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., BICKERTON, J. AND CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING, WHO SAT IN PLACE OF MR JUSTICE FREAR, ABSENT FROM ILLNESS.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII VS KAHAKAULA AND KILIRINA HAICH

Where persons are charged with adultery as having been committed within one month prior to date of the warrant to arrest them evidence tending to show an offense of the same character committed after the time laid in the charge is admissible as proof of the continuing adulterous relations between the defendants, and the jury should have been so instructed. It was error to charge the jury that proof of adultery "at or previous to the time of the arrest was sufficient to convict."

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

The above named defendants were convicted of the offense of adultery, on appeal, by the jury at the last November Term of the Circuit Court First Circuit. The charge made in the District Court was "Adultery in Honolulu within one month prior to October 16th, 1894."

The clerk's minutes of the proceedings in the Circuit Court state the charge to be "Adultery"—giving no further particulars. Presumably the same charge as made in the District Court was renewed on appeal in Circuit Court, but the minutes of proceedings of the Circuit Court should show it in full.

At the trial evidence was given of the defendants' living and associating together as man and wife, though not married to each other, prior to the arrest. If the prosecution had rested here the jury would have been authorized to find the verdict they did. But the prosecution put on evidence, under objections by defendants, of the circumstances in which the defendants were when arrested on the 17th October, early at 2 o'clock a. m., of the next day after the warrant was issued. These facts went to the jury on the following charge which was excepted to by defendants' counsel: "It is immaterial in criminal prosecutions that the date be exactly proved as laid; it is sufficient if you find in this case that this act (of adultery) was committed at or previous to the time of the arrest." We regret being obliged to disturb the verdict in a case like this where the proofs of guilt are so clear,—but, under the instruction, the jury might have found defendants guilty of the offense committed after the warrant was issued and at a date subsequent to the time covered by the charge. Such evidence of conduct occurring after the substantive charge of adultery is only admissible as corroborative facts, throwing light upon the previous nature of the intercourse between the parties and showing the continuance of an adulterous disposition. The case from which we derive this rule of law applicable to cases of this character is *Thayer v. Thayer*, 101 Mass. 111. In this case the Court commented upon previous cases in the same Court, *Com. v. Horton*, 2 Gray, 365; *Com. v. Thrasher*, 11 Gray, 450; *Com. v. Marriam*, 14 Pick. 518;—where prior or subsequent acts of improper familiarity are rejected, as tending to show a substantial act of adultery on a different occasion, and say that in these cases "there is a plain misapplication of the rules of evidence to the facts presented."

In admitting testimony to prove adultery on occasions subsequent to the date of the charge, the Court in *Thayer v. Thayer*, say: "An adulterous disposition existing in two persons towards each other is commonly of gradual development; it must have some duration; and does not suddenly subside. When once shown to exist, a strong inference arises that it has had and will have continuance, the duration and extent of which may be usually measured by the power which it exercises over the conduct of the parties. It is this character of permanency which justifies the inference of its existence, at any particular point of time, from facts illustrating the preceding or subsequent relations of the parties. The rule is, that a condition once proved is presumed to have been produced by causes operating in the usual way, and to have continuance till the contrary be shown."

The limit, practically, to the evidence under consideration is that it must be sufficiently significant in character, and sufficiently near in point of time, to have a tendency to lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable and just man to a belief in the existence of this important element in the fact to be proved. If too remote or insignificant, it will be rejected, in the discretion of the judge who tries the case. The fact that the conduct relied on has occurred since the filing of the libel does not exclude it; and proof of the continuance of the same questionable relations during the intervening time, as in the case at bar, will add to its weight."

If the evidence of the circumstances of the parties at the time of the arrest had gone to the jury upon an instruction similar to the above it would be unobjectionable. The evidence was admissible, for the proof of the criminal act is the best proof of the adulterous disposition as evidenced by the previous acts—but the charge, as made, did not cover the time within which these acts occurred, and the jury might not have found the adultery alleged to have

prior to October 16th," and convicted the parties upon the evidence of the situation and circumstances of the parties existing on the 17th October. If the charge when the parties had been presented for trial had been enlarged so as to include this date (17th October) then proof of the facts detailed as existing on that date would properly have gone to the jury, as it did, as a substantial offense.

Exceptions sustained and a new trial ordered. **Kahua Kahookano** for prosecution **W. O. Achi** for defendants Honolulu, February 1, 1895, as of the last day of the December Term, 1894.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

DECEMBER TERM, 1894

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., BICKERTON, J. AND CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING, WHO SAT IN PLACE OF MR JUSTICE FREAR, ABSENT FROM ILLNESS.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII VS. GEORGE FRIEDENBURG. REPUBLIC OF HAWAII VS. R PALAU

Defendants pleaded guilty to a charge of selling spirituous liquor without a license and sentence was suspended. Thereafter they were again arrested for another offense of the same character. On being brought into Court a nolle prosequi was entered and the Court imposed sentence in the previous case. Held, it was no error to this past sentence though proof of the second offense was not made to the Court.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

In the above cases the defendants were arrested on charges of selling spirituous liquor without a license in Honolulu, Friedenburg in July last and Palau in April last. Both defendants on being brought before the District Court of Honolulu, pleaded guilty and sentence thereon was suspended. The understanding was that if the defendants should repeat the offense, the prosecution would ask that sentence be imposed in the premises for the previous offense. Later both defendants were again arrested for the same offense alleged by the warrant to have been committed, by Friedenburg in August and September last and by Palau in August last.

On coming into Court the prosecution showed the Court that in the previous cases pleas of guilty had been made and that sentence had been suspended and thereupon moved to have sentence imposed. Counsel for defendants claimed that the Court could not impose sentence till the prosecution proves the commission of the second offense. The Magistrate overruled the objection and imposed sentence. The defendants noted appeals to the Circuit Court on points of law. At the last November Term the appeals were there dismissed on the ground that no points of law were certified up by the Magistrate. Thereupon the defendants "appealed" to this Court.

This was erroneous. Questions of law can only come to this Court from the Circuit Court at term by Bill of Exception duly perfected and allowed by the presiding Judge. This would be sufficient ground to dispose of these cases. But we add that where a defendant on a criminal charge pleads guilty thereto and sentence, at the request of the prosecution, is suspended, he puts himself in the hands of the prosecution as to his future conduct.

The proof of a commission of a second offense is not a condition precedent to the power of the Magistrate to impose the sentence up to that time suspended.

The so called exceptions are dismissed.

Deputy Attorney General Robertson for prosecution; J. K. Kaula and Enoch Johnson for defendants. Honolulu, February 1, 1895, as of the December Term, 1894.

ITO HAN

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Election of Officers.

AT THE POSTPONED ANNUAL meeting of the Maui Fishermen's Association, Limited, held at Kahului, on January 9, 1895, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

B. H. Bailey President

Sam Sing Treasurer

Young Hee Secretary

1128-3w Secretary Maui Fishermen's Co. Ltd

ALLEN & ROBINSON, Queen Street

DEALERS IN LUMBER, WINDOWS, DOORS, FRAMES, AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

WALL PAPER, PAINTS, AND OILS

STOVE PAINTS, ETC.

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The Clauss Kr out question the the world for c bread or cake; b the facility with through the m young married la sist in baking th these knives ar recommended weighty effects by their use.

A fish scaler is one of the best you can make t saves time. Besi are more thorough from the fish tha We have rec invoice of the lar Stoves. We cor best wood or coa market because heater, and uses We've sold thou and every one h faction. The pr an article as goo Dietz Oil Stove within the next t you prefer using or coal the Die stove we have e the purpose. I plate buying a r wait and exami It will broil, fr well as the best co ever saw, perhaps ter

The Hawaiian Har

Opposite Street

COR. PORT

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CLUBS TO BE FORMED TO WORK FOR THAT END.

A LETTER FROM MINISTER HATCH
The Policy of the Government is for a
Closer Political Union With the
United States—None But Hawaiians
Will Be Allowed to Participate.

The idea of annexation is fast
becoming fixed in the minds and
hearts of the native Hawaiians.
Not only are they giving assent
to the project by words dropped
here and there, but meetings are
being held for the purpose of con-
sidering all matters relative thereto
and of furthering, in so far as they
are able, what they believe to be
the right thing for Hawaii.

The man who stands out most
prominent in the work of promot-
ing the idea of annexation among
the Hawaiians is John F. Colburn,
a half-white who was born and
brought up in this country. The
idea occurred to him that if a soci-
ety, having for its aim the idea of
annexation, could be once formed
among the native Hawaiians, its
success would be assured. With this
thought in mind he went to work
and talked freely with a few whom
he knew to be interested in the
project. This led to a meeting
which was held on the 5th inst.,
and at which quite a number were
present.

It was the opinion of the meet-
ing that the Government should
be addressed in order that an idea
of the mode of procedure for the
future could be gained, and a good
working foundation formed. For
this purpose a committee of six
was appointed to draw up a letter
to the Government, asking for its
views on the new movement. Fol-
lowing is a copy of the letter writ-
ten by the committee:

HIS EXCELLENCY SANFORD B. DOLE,
President Republic of Hawaii.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:—The under-
signed, a committee appointed at a
meeting held this day to discuss the
question of annexation of the islands
to the United States of America, and
empowered by said meeting to cor-
respond with the Government and to
propound thereto the following ques-
tions:

1. Will the Government allow the
organization of a political club to be
called the Hawaiian Annexation
League having a constitution and by-
laws not contrary to law?

2. Will the Government allow the
formation of the clubs throughout
these islands while martial law
exists?

3. Will the Government state its
status as to annexation?
We submit for your inspection the
minutes of an informal meeting as
well as a preamble submitted for our
consideration and action.

We have the honor to be,

Messrs. J. F. COLBURN,
C. L. HOPKINS,
ENOCH JOHNSON,
J. H. KAHOKANO,
J. M. POEPOE,
Committee.

Last night another meeting was
held at Antonio Rosa's office with
J. F. Colburn as chairman. There
were nine persons present. The
main object of the meeting was the
reading of the letter sent to the
Government and the reply thereto
which is given below:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HONOLULU, Feb. 6, 1895.

MESSRS. J. F. COLBURN, C. L. HOP-
KINS, ENOCH JOHNSON, J. H. KA-
HOKANO, J. M. POEPOE, Commit-
tee:

SIRS: The Executive Council is in
receipt of your communication of the
5th inst., relative to the formation of
political clubs while martial law ex-
ists; and also copy of minutes of a
meeting held by you on February 5,
1895.

No objection will be made by the
Government to the formation of polit-
ical clubs, other than secret organiza-
tions, on the island of Oahu, while
martial law is in force, or elsewhere
throughout the islands at any time.
Such clubs, however, must be public
in character, and all meetings open to
such as choose to attend.

While martial law is in force on the
island of Oahu, notice of the intended
time and place of each meeting must
be given to the Marshal, who has
authority to forbid the same.

The policy of the Executive in re-
gard to political union with the
United States is to carry out the power
conferred by Article 32 of the Consti-
tution at the earliest opportunity.

Respectfully yours,
FRANCIS M. HATCH,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The report of the committee,
which consisted in the reading of
the two letters already given, was
adopted by the meeting, after which
Mr. Colburn made a few remarks:

"This meeting has been called
together for the purpose of present-
ing to you the letters already read
and approved by you. I have in-
structed the Marshal of this meet-
ing, as was requested in the answer
from him the permission to hold
such here tonight.

"There is one thought that I
wish to lay before you tonight

in the existence of this organiza-
tion as distinctly Hawaiian. We
must allow none but native Ha-
waiians and those of other nation-
alities who have married native
wives to belong to our league.
While we entertain the kindest of
feelings toward others, and want
them to come to our meetings
whenever they wish, still it seems
to me we must make a discrimina-
tion if this league is to be distinctly
Hawaiian."

A motion to adjourn was carried,
and those present were asked to
speak to their friends and ask
them to be present at a meeting
which is to be held Monday even-
ing at 7:30 in Arion hall.

WILD CRACK-BRAIN RUMORS.

Stories of Prison Treatment Re-
futed In Toto.

Interview With the Marshal on Meth-
ods at Oahu Prison—Gives State-
ment of Facts.

Street rumors wild and unfound-
ed have been floating about since
the first week of the insurrection
as to the treatment to which the
prisoners at Oahu Prison have
been subjected. Like all rumors
these have been rolling up into
yarns that savored of a certain
amount of truth and veracity.

Although the better element of
the community take no notice of
these floating lies, in view of the
statements which might be sent
abroad, a representative of the
ADVERTISER interviewed Marshal
Hitchcock and a number of citi-
zens thoroughly conversant with
the treatment of the political pris-
oners to learn the facts in the case.

Marshal Hitchcock said: "There
is no truth whatever in these
stories about thumb screws, put-
ting on ice and in tubs of water.
Some of the men whom we learned
from no less than two witnesses
had a knowledge of the location of
rifles and revolvers were put in
dark cells. Without exception
these men have come out and
given information by which the
officers were enabled to go to the
place designated and capture arms
and ammunition. One man con-
fessed his knowledge and directed
the officers to a place where five
revolvers with ample ammunition
were found.

"Putting in the dark cell is a
regular mode of prison punishment.
Some have remained in close con-
finement not more than an hour,
and the longest anyone has been
kept in the cell was forty-eight
hours; in only one instance was a
man confined that length of time.
No more than ten have ever seen
the inside of the dark cell. They
have been allowed the regular diet
of bread and water, and as large a
quantity as they desired.

"Yes, I have heard the stories of
men being packed in ice and put
in big tubs of water and threatened
with drowning. The fact is, the
allowance of ice at the prison is
but five pounds a day—hardly
enough for a man to sit on, much
less be packed. As for tubs of
water, we haven't any tubs large
enough to carry out the methods
said to have been pursued.

"The whole story is false from
beginning to end. We're civilized
if we are under martial law."

SOME OLD RIFLES.

Ten Found in the Old Sail Loft
Above C. Brewer & Co

Deputy-Collector McStocker with
two men made a search of the old
Honolulu Rifles armory yesterday
afternoon, and succeeded in find-
ing ten guns of various makes in
the sail loft.

When the guns reached the po-
lice station Marshal Hitchcock ex-
amined them and ordered that
they be cleaned and put in order
for the use of the Government.
They are not of the same pattern
used by the rebels and were cov-
ered with dirt and rust.

In addition to the guns, a lot of
old belts, bayonets and other
accessories were found.

Distrainted for Rent.

Seaborn Luce, wholesale liquor
dealer, is in financial difficulties
and his place of business on Mer-
chant street has been closed for
several days past. He is consid-
erably in arrears for rent, and Mr.
Jas. Campbell, his landlord, has
taken this course to compel pay-
ment. An effort is being made by
Mr. Luce to settle the claim and
continue business.

The Kenilworth arrived from San
Francisco yesterday after a long
trip. She is docked at the mail
wharf to load sugar for New York.
She is a "four-master" and is said
to be the largest ship that has ever
entered the harbor.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM KAUAI.

Teachers' Association Held an Im-
portant Meeting at Lihue.

STEAMER CAPTAINS GROWLED AT

A Charge That They Do Not Give Am-
ple Notice of Their Departure So-
cial News in and About Kea-
lia - Other Interesting Mention.

KEALIA (Kauai), Feb. 2.—A very
pleasant gathering was that which
took place at Kealia hall last Saturday
evening. It was a party given by Dr.
John Weddick in honor of his friend
and schoolmate, Dr. McDaniels.
Dancing was indulged in until an
early hour.

Ben Horner of Kealia, gave a "poi
supper" in honor of his daughter's
first birthday. A large number of
friends enjoyed the festive event.

Several other pleasant social func-
tions were held during the past two
weeks, with more to follow in the
near future.

Thursday, January 23d, at 10:02 p.
m., at Kapaa, three distinct shocks of
earthquake, following each other at
intervals of about one or two seconds,
were felt. It was noticed quite gen-
erally throughout the island.

Friday, the 25th, this portion of
Kauai was visited by the most severe
wind storm of the season. The wind
was from the north, and blew with
sufficient violence to unroof a number
of houses. The Government school
buildings at Kapaa suffered to the ex-
tent of several squares of shingles.
The storm lasted for about thirty
hours.

Of the strangers within our gates
may be mentioned Messrs. Edward
and Dike Williams, of Chicago, who
are guests of Chief Engineer William
Eassey at Kealia. These gentlemen
are brothers-in-law of City Physician
Dr. Henry W. Howard, of Honolulu.

Mrs. George E. Fairchild and Miss
Kittie Fairchild, of Oakland, Cal.,
mother and sister of George H. Fair-
child, manager of the Makee Sugar
Company, arrived by the James Ma-
kee this morning for a visit of several
months' duration.

On dit, that Miss Emma Hatfield
will be married to C. B. Makee, of
Kapaa, St. Valentine's Day.

That Colonel G. S. Spalding will
visit his Kealia plantation in the near
future.

The Kapaa waterworks are almost
an established fact. The pumping
plant is erected. Work of laying the
main pipe will be completed in a few
days.

The Teachers' Association of Kauai
held their fourth regular meeting at
the Government schoolhouse, Lihue,
February 1st.

Fourteen teachers answered to their
names at roll-call. In addition to
these there were a number of visitors
present. After the reading of the
minutes of the previous meeting by
the secretary the programme was
taken up. The first number was a
paper entitled, "A Short Cut to Edu-
cation." An illustration of Ward's
celebrated combined method of word-
building, by H. Z. Austin, principal
of the Government school at Kapaa.
This was an exposition of a new
method of learning to read which was
introduced into the public schools of
New York, Mr. Austin's native State,
by Associate Superintendent of the
Brooklyn N. Y. Public Schools Ed-
ward G. Ward, and which has cre-
ated quite a stir in educational circles
because of the wonderful results at-
tained thereby. The system was
demonstrated upon the blackboard by
request and called forth considerable
discussion, criticism and inquiry from
the teachers present.

Owing to the absence of Mr. J. C.
Davis and Mr. W. H. Neal who were
down on the programme for the next
two numbers, New Business was sub-
stituted. Under this heading the se-
cretary read a communication from the
secretary of the Board of Education in
reference to the attendance of all
teachers at the regular meetings of the
association, which was in response to
a letter from the association bearing
upon the subject, and in which he
promised to lay the matter before the
next regular meeting of the Board of
Education, and also assured the teach-
ers of his hearty co-operation. This
was followed by the reading of a letter
from Mr. Henry S. Townsend, of La-
haina, Maui, editor of the Progres-
sive Educator, in which he re-
quested that his paper be adopted as
the official organ of the association.
After some little discussion the fol-
lowing resolution was carried:

Resolved, That the Teachers' As-
sociation of Kauai does not deem it ex-
pedient to single out any particular
paper or publication as its official
organ. That the editor or proprietor
of any paper is at liberty to have a
reporter present at its meetings.

The secretary was authorized to for-
ward copy of resolution to Mr. Town-
send.

It was also suggested that the pro-
prietors of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE
be requested to set apart a col-
umn, or more if necessary, to be
devoted to educational matters exclu-
sively.

Mr. T. H. Gibson, of Waimea, pro-
posed that a change be made in the
time and number of the meetings of
the association; that instead of at-
tempting to get the teachers together
at quarterly meetings, one annual
meeting, continuing for a week if
necessary, at the close of the summer
term, be held, thus allowing the
teachers living at a distance ample
time to assemble at a season of the
year when the weather and roads
were favorable for traveling.

The convention could then take up
regular institute work, with the pos-
sibility of outside aid from Honolulu,
competent lecturers and professional
educators, or others appointed by the
Board of Education—which Mr. Gib-
son thought would be of much greater
advantage to the teachers as a body,
and far more satisfactory to all con-
cerned always provided the Board

Experience has proven the impos-
sibility of securing a full attendance
at the meetings of the association, if
those meetings were held during the
stormy seasons of the year, and in the
opinion of the speaker, teachers ought
not to be expected to make such long
and tiresome journeys at such seasons
and upon such short notice, etc. After
considerable debate, in which all
members present took part, the se-
cretary was instructed to forward a
circular letter to each of the teachers
of the association who are in the em-
ploy of the Government, requesting
an expression of their views in regard
to changing the time and duration of
meetings as proposed, to wit:

1. One meeting of three days du-
ration, once a year, to be held during
the last week of the summer term, or
2. Two meetings a year, each of
two days' duration, to be held during
the dry seasons of the year, the exact
date of such meetings to be decided
upon at the next regular convention
of the association.

Upon receipt of replies from the
teachers, the secretary was further
instructed to address a letter to the
Board of Education, requesting the
necessary permission of the Board to
hold such meetings at such time or
times most agreeable to and conven-
ient for the majority of the members.

The remaining numbers of the pro-
gramme were then taken up, viz:

4. A paper, by Miss Augusta Bruce,
Principal of the Mulamula Industrial
School, Lihue. Subject: "Why I
Should Attend a Teachers' Meeting,"
which was an able argument, clearly
setting forth the advantages to all
concerned, by the regular attendance
of teachers of all grades at such
gatherings.

5. Song-sole-fa, by Mr. J. B. Alex-
ander, proved to be a very entertain-
ing and instructive lesson on this
popular method of teaching vocal
music.

6. Question Box caused some dis-
cussion, and no little amusement.

This completed the programme for
the day. Then followed "Unfinished
Business." Under this heading, the
secretary reminded the association
that they had elected officers for a
term of one year, that with the pres-
ent meeting the year expired, and
he would be pleased to be released
from further service. Mr. Austin as-
sured the members present that he
fully appreciated the honor conferred
upon him, and thanked them for
same; that he did not wish to shirk
any duty, that he had conscientiously
tried to contribute his little mite for
the good of the cause, and would con-
tinue to do so; but that it was cus-
tomary to elect new officers each year
in all organizations of this character,
and that he preferred to step down and
out in favor of a younger and abler
scribe.

After some discussion, the matter
was tabled until next convention.

Mr. J. B. Alexander, chairman of
committee on programme, then pre-
sented the following, which was ap-
proved:

PROGRAMME.

1. Dictation.....Mrs. J. B. Alexander
2. Phonics.....Mrs. H. C. Austin
3. Select Reading.....Mrs. Rosalia Weir
4. Annual Meetings.....

.....Mr. B. Brightwell
The meeting then adjourned. The
teachers were very much pleased with
the kind and courteous manner in
which they were treated by Mr. Rice,
proprietor of Fairview Hotel, Lihue.
The steamer James Makee arrived
at Kapaa this morning after consid-
erable difficulty and a severe pound-
ing upon the reef.

She landed her passengers and local
freight as speedily as possible and
then put to sea, laying her course for
Honolulu. As Captain Peterson gave
no notice of his intention to return to
Honolulu the supposition is that the
vessel was damaged so as to render an
immediate return necessary.

The wind was blowing fresh from
the south, with every indication of a
kona gale brewing, and increased in
violence, with intermediate rain
squalls, until 2 p. m., when it began to
moderate.

There is considerable dissatisfaction
among residents of this portion of
Kauai at the abrupt manner, irregular
dates and times of departure of these
steamers.

If the captains could be induced to
give the public reasonable notice of
their intention to sail at unusual times
it would be fully appreciated by a
long suffering community. It is cus-
tomary for the Mikahala to leave
Nawiliwili at 5 p. m. Saturdays,
and the public make their arrange-
ments accordingly. This week she left
without proper notice on Friday after-
noon to the serious inconvenience of a
number of people who intended to
take passage and others who wished
to forward mail.

Inquiry at the post office at Kealia
elicited the fact that the postmaster
there knew nothing of the change of
time of departure of the Mikahala
until the mail carrier drove up to his
office on his way to meet the steamer.

MARIPOSA ARRIVES.

Was Delayed by a Series of Heavy
Gales.

The steamer Mariposa was first
sighted at 1:35 this morning, and
arrived in port at 3 o'clock. She
sailed from Sydney at 5:20 on
Monday, January 23th, and reached
Auckland on Sunday, the 27th;
left that port on the same day at
1:43 a. m., and sailed twelve
hours after scheduled time, having
been delayed on account of strong
easterly winds and heavy seas;
left Apia Thursday, January 31st,
at 8:35 p. m.; off Tonga group
struck a heavy gale and lay to
seventeen hours, causing her de-
lay.

The Mariposa brings the follow-
ing passengers for Honolulu:

Mr. and Mrs. William Summers, H.
Herbert, wife and two children, Miss
A. Wright, W. G. Gibson, Alex. Gib-
son, Sam Slater, A. Grensmahl, G.
Kunst, Count Karl Von Platen, Gus
Bruno, and five in steerage.

Twenty-nine cabin and thirty-
one steerage are in transit.
The steamer will not be able to
get away until afternoon.

LATE ADVICES BY MARIPOSA.

England's Request for Cable Land-
ing in Pacific Refused.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL IS DEAD.

Brooklyn Street Car Strikers Fired On
by Militia Plot to Murder Emperor
William Hundred Women Killed by
Earthquake - Mediterranean - Loan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A commit-
tee of the Senate has reported ad-
versely on England's request with re-
gard to a cable station for the Pacific
cable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. R. R.
Hill, the Republican member of the
House for Illinois, introduced the
question of the revolution in Hawaii in
Congress as an argument in favor of
an American cable, opposing conces-
sions to anything British.

The Senate ignored a motion sim-
ilar to Hill's, and also one in favor of
the annexation of Hawaii.

Plan to Murder Emperor William.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Prince Hohenlohe
has received an anonymous letter
warning him that some discontented
workmen in the Spandau Gun Factory
have planned the murder of the Em-
peror William, and the destruction of
the factory. The letter is causing some
anxiety, although many people think
it is a hoax.

Randolph Churchill Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Lord Randolph
Churchill died today, after being in a
state of coma for thirty-six hours.
His end was peaceful. His deathbed
was surrounded by members of the
family.

Strike Riots in Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The militia
fired on the rioters in connection with
the tram strike at Brooklyn, killing
several of them.

Loan Asked For.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Some newspapers
assert that it is probable that a loan
of twenty-five millions will be asked for
when Parliament meets, to establish
coaling stations in the Mediterranean.

Hundred Women Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The town of Chu-
chan, in Persia, has been again de-
stroyed by earthquake. Many were
killed. A hundred women were
crushed to death in one bath.

ORIENTAL WAR NEWS.

Foreign Sailors Landed at Chefoo to
Protect Consulates

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24.—The Japanese
army in Manchuria is suffering se-
verely owing to the severity of the
weather, while there has been a great
deal of sickness from want of supplies.
The Pekin officials are said to be re-
gaining confidence. The departure of
the Chinese envoys to Tokio to nego-
tiate for peace has been delayed in
consequence.

Twelve thousand Chinese attacked
the Japanese in the vicinity of New-
chwang. The excellent firing of the
Japanese artillery threw the Chinese
into confusion, and following up their
success with a great charge the Ja-
panese produced a complete rout. The
Chinese lost 900, and the Japanese
from 40 to 50 men.

The Japanese vessels have landed a
force at Yang Tschau, on the Shan-
tung promontory, and it is now with-
in thirty miles of Weihaiwei.

British, American, German and
French bluejackets have been landed
at Chefoo from their respective war
vessels, in order to protect the Con-
sulates. This step has been taken as a
precautionary measure.

The Japanese warships bombarded
and captured Tungchow, a fortified
city forty miles from Chefoo.

Weihaiwei is now invested by land
and sea, and the Japanese cavalry are
securing the roads south of the ar-
senal.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25.—The Japanese
occupied Minghai, between Chefoo
and Weihaiwei, without opposition.
The Japanese effected a landing at
Newchwang under cover of a snow-
storm.

The whole of the Chinese northern
fleet is entrapped in Weihaiwei, but
the Chinese declare the garrison is
able to withstand a prolonged attack.

A Recommendation from Los Angeles.

632 Castelar St., LOS ANGELES, Cal.
—After having suffered for a long
time from acute rheumatism without
obtaining relief, I used Chamber-
lain's Pain Balm and was almost
immediately relieved. I highly re-
commend this as the best medicine
known. D. M. HAMILTON. For sale
by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co.
Agents for H. I.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sealed Tenders.

Will be received at the office of the
Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock
noon on MONDAY, February 18th, for
the construction of School Houses as
follows:

One two-room School House at Uu-
palakua, Maui

One two-room School House at Halea
kala, Maui

Plans and specifications can be seen at
the office of the Superintendent of Public
Works. A separate tender must be made
for each School House.

The Minister does not bind himself to
accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior

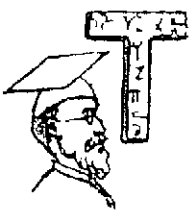
Office, February 1, 1895
1826-21

TEACHERS LISTEN TO LECTURES.

Practical Men Tell of Their Experience in Educational Matters.

A CALIFORNIA PROFESSOR TALKS

Addressed by Inspector-General Athol and Dr. Lyons Professor Brown Explains the Methods in Vogue in Other Countries Working Sections.



which were listened to with great interest by the large audience present.

The programme was commenced by a piano solo by Miss Carrie Castle. It was received with applause.

A. T. Atkinson, the Inspector General of Schools, was the first speaker. His address was on educational aims. He said that the greatest aim was to reach the ideal of mental and moral training. He spoke of the necessity of a common base upon which to build, and pointed out that language afforded that base. He said it was impossible to obtain the best results from primitive languages, the experiment had been tried here in the old Hawaiian schools, but was a failure. The speaker said that English must be taught thoroughly, so that the child will not only speak in English, but think in English also. He regretted that the kindergarten schools were being carried on with racial differences. He pointed out that one of the causes of failure among teachers was the fact that they tried to do too much with the heads of their pupils. The speaker said that mere knowledge is not by any means education. This fact had been learned of late in these islands. As an instance, the speaker mentioned that a youth had been sent abroad for the purpose of getting the best education obtainable. He returned with a little knowledge, but not enough education to keep him out of difficulties. He spoke of the importance of training the hand, and said that the cultivation of the eye would naturally follow, this would lead to the greatest aim of the teacher, viz, the cultivation of the power of observation. But these aims, great as they may be, are insignificant compared with the great moral aims which should actuate the teacher.

After Mr. Atkinson finished his address, Miss Richards sang "Spring Awakening" to a piano accompaniment by Professor Richards, her brother.

Professor Hosmer introduced Professor E. E. Brown, of the California University. Mr. Hosmer spoke of the work Mr. Brown had done in California—a work which was having a splendid effect on the schools of the State.

Mr. Brown said that during his short stay in Honolulu, he had become profoundly impressed with the importance of education. In no country where he had had experience was the immense responsibility of the teacher more apparent than in this island. He agreed with Mr. Atkinson in his remarks about the importance of language training, and when he returned home he would be able to impress upon the teachers of California that importance from his experience in Honolulu. He said that two things were absolutely necessary to success in pedagogy first, continuity of effort, and second, cooperation in that effort. He regretted that the educational world had engaged heretofore in a game of touch and go. It had tried experiments and had abandoned them without giving them a fair trial. It had seriously laid itself open to the charge of being a world of fads. The speaker said this should be overcome by continuity of effort. He spoke of the folly and uselessness of occasional teachers' meetings for the purpose of listening to speeches, and pointed out that if good is to accrue from teachers' associations, they must carefully follow and carry out a continuous line of thought. Secondly, the questions involved in education were so great that the individual could not deal with them single handed, and therefore the wise teacher would seek the cooperation of his fellows in their common aim. This plan is now being practiced, to a large extent, in Germany, where papers on educational topics are published one year before the meeting at which the papers are to be read. This affords the students of pedagogy an opportunity of making a thorough study of the subject. This plan is also carried out to a large extent in California, where the State Association issues to each county thesis to be discussed by the teachers.

The speaker said the ancient system of formulating a course of study and requiring the teachers to conform to it was giving way to the better method of inducing the teachers to formulate their own course of study. The speaker regretted that the United States had not yet been able to annex Hawaii, but expressed the hope that the teachers of Hawaii would annex the sympathy of the States. He promised that for himself and the Teachers' Association of California, anything that would tend to benefit teachers in Hawaii would be gladly undertaken.

Dr. Lyons addressed the meeting also. He said he was glad that the association had determined upon a plan of work which would agree with the advice given by the previous speakers. He expressed the hope that the "working sections" would be in full working order within a week.

A recess was then taken, during which time the meetings of the different "working sections" were held. Representatives were elected by the different "working sections" as follows:

Section A. Subject, "Psychology and its Bearings on Education." Representative, Miss Harriet Needham. First meeting on next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the kindergarten rooms on Nuuanu street.

Section C. Subject, "Practical Methods in Instruction." Representative, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. Meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the clergyman's residence.

Section D. Subject, "Nature and Science." Representative, Dr. Lyons. Meets on next Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. parlors.

Section E. Subject, "Child Study." Representative, Miss Brewer. No date set for meeting.

Arthur White in Town.

Among the arrivals by the Kinau were John H. Maby, captain of police at Hilo, and Arthur White. White came down with Captain Maby and reported to the marshal. After some conversation White was released on his own recognizance to appear when called upon. One of the passengers by the steamer is responsible for the statement that Arthur came into Hilo Monday morning with the intention of taking passage to the Coast by the bark Annie Johnson, but on arriving found that the vessel left on Saturday afternoon.

Prisoners Released.

John S. Walker, Thomas W. Rawlins and Harry Swinton are out of prison. On suggestions of a number of persons that the business interests of these gentlemen were being seriously impaired through their absence, the Marshal concluded to allow the parties their liberty. They have not been discharged, but are simply out on their personal recognizance to report when their presence is required.

A Pioneer Missionary Dead.

The Rev. George Pratt, pioneer missionary at Samoa, and with the exception of the Rev. J. B. Hair, of St. Armand, Victoria, the only survivor of the early band of Samoan missionaries, died recently says the Melbourne Argus, after a long and painful illness. He went to Samoa in 1838, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, with the late Rev. Wm. Howie. In addition to his ordinary work, Mr. Pratt lent valuable aid in the translation of the Scriptures into the Samoan language, and he compiled a Samoan dictionary and grammar. He died at the ripe age of 77, leaving a widow and twelve children.

The Birds Whistled "The Dead March"

Learn the birds on the trees learned to whistle the Dead March.

It was an old soldier who was talking. "We were in camp," he said, "in a flat, marshy part of the country. Our Colonel was a splendid fighter, but didn't appear to have any idea of sanitary matters. Just then we were in more danger from disease than from the enemy. Presently fever broke out and the men died by the dozen. Hardly a day but we buried some of them in the swamp. In fact, we played the 'Dead March' so often that I used to fancy the birds in the trees had learned to whistle it. 'Awful sorry, you know, boys,' said our Colonel, 'but so long as we have to stay here, we can't help having the fever.' Yet the Colonel was wrong, as another regiment camped near us almost wholly escaped. But their commander fought the malaria with sanitation and preventive medicine. That made the difference."

In January, 1892, the influenza was epidemic at Stebbing, near Chelmsford. Among the persons attacked were Mrs. Abram Thorogood, of White House Farm, her daughter Annie, and her sons William and Ernest. They had terrible pains in the head, sore muscles and joints, and were very feverish. The whole four—mother and three children—were confined to their beds. In a letter on the subject Mr. Thorogood says: "My wife became quite delirious. I did not know where she was, and could neither get in nor out of bed. I gave Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup to all of them with excellent results. The fever soon left them, and shortly they were well and strong as ever, and have since remained so. I may mention that many neighbors and friends had the same complaint as my wife and family, but although the others had doctors and the best attention and advice, none recovered so rapidly as my people did. I thank God that I came to hear of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for although we are a family of seven, living at home, during the eight years I have kept it in the house we have not needed a doctor, thus saving many pounds in doctor's bills and costly prescriptions."

The way I first used Seigel's Syrup was this. In the spring of 1893, I began to feel ill and out of sorts. My tongue was dreadfully coated and a thick plug came out of my mouth and teeth. After a while I suffered from pain at the chest and stomach. I had bad nights, and sweat so much that in the morning my underclothing was soaked with moisture. In the following August, carbuncles came on the back of my neck, on my nose, and on my cheek bone. What I suffered I cannot describe. I got so low and weak that I could barely crawl about. The doctors did me no good. And as for their physic I might as well have taken tea or water. In pain and suffering I fingered on until I heard, through a neighbor, of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and got a bottle from Mr. W. Linsell, grocer, of Stebbing. A few doses relieved me, and soon the carbuncles disappeared, and I was well as ever. Yours truly, (Signed) ANNE THOROGOOD, White House Farm, Stebbing, Essex, August 19th 1892.

In Mr. Thorogood's own case the disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, which poisoned his blood and caused the carbuncles, which are growths on the underlying layers of the skin. After the Syrup had purified his blood they were absorbed and expelled from the system. The effect of the remedy in the cases of the other members of his family shows what we have often stated, viz, that *Seigel's Curative Syrup* *purifies the blood, and drives out the poison*. In the stomach Mr. Thorogood says: "I was in the habit of eating a large quantity of food, which was indigestible and dyspepsia, which was a bad case with the children. It is a rare case, and I am now a healthy man. On the first signs of indigestion take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. You know the proverb about the cure of prevention."

Seigel's Curative Syrup is connected with the name of the famous Com-



Zola Buser

Colfax, Indiana.

We herewith present above an excellent likeness of little Zola Buser, the six year old daughter of Mrs. Ollie Buser, a milliner well known by the residents of Colfax, Indiana, and surrounding towns. The child was afflicted with iritis and was treated without avail. Finally, a noted physician advised Hood's Sarsaparilla and good health now reigns supreme. Read the following letter:

"Colfax, Ind., Aug. 10, 1894. 'C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 'Gentlemen:—As an act of justice and for the benefit of other mothers who, like myself, may have afflicted children, I write you this letter. About the first of February, 1892, my daughter Zola, then three years old, contracted sore eyes of the worst form and in a few weeks heavy heart. On the fourth of July I met my father's family physician in a neighboring village, and he, at my request, examined Zola's eyes and

Advised Me To Try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I went home and procured a bottle at the drug store and began to give it as directed and wash the eyes with warm water. Soon I began to note an improvement and now, having given the child over a half dozen bottles, her eyes are greatly improved and she can see as well as any one. She is scarcely six years of age, yet I sent her to school for a short term this summer. When she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, she had to eat her meals in a darkened room, but now she is able to sit at the table with the rest of the family." MRS. OLLIE BUSER.

Known to Leading Citizens. "Dear Sirs:—We hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Mrs. Ollie Buser who makes the above statements, and also with her little girl, Zola. We believe and know the facts to be true and correct in every particular as stated. We reside in Colfax, Ind." JOHN D. BLACKER, Trustee Perry Township; W. H. COON, Druggist.

What the Doctor Says: "Gentlemen—While I do not believe in patent or proprietary medicines and seldom prescribe them, yet I want to say that I know the statements made by Mrs. Ollie Buser of Colfax, Ind., to be true." JAMES A. BERRYMAN, M. D., Darlington, Indiana.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla and are gentle, mild and effective.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

SOMETHING NEW!

Mexican Cigars!

VERY FINE.

Said to be Superior to Havanas!

TRY THEM.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Importers of Tobaccos, Cigars, Smokers' Articles, Wax Vestas, Etc., Etc.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX President. T. MAY... Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD Vice-President. E. SUHR... Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHU being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS!

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer Salts

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. A good analysis is guaranteed in every respect. For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY

DR. W. AVFRDAM, Manager.

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

meat upon market

King Street.

Choicest Meats

FROM —
Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING
SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

— AND AT THE —
Lowest Market Prices.

A Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats so treated retain all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly killed meat.

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS.

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. COLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes and Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables connected with the establishment, where of the ocean can participate.

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr Norman Stallion..... Captain Grawl Native bred Stallion..... Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1893-14 W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany, LIVERPOOL

Insurance Co

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st Dec

£11,054,067 7s

1—Authorized Capital £500,000

Subscribed £275,000

Paid-up Capital £275,000

2—Fire Funds

3—Life and Accident Funds

Revenue Life Branch Revenue Life and Accident Branch

The accumulated Funds

Department are free from of each other.

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The undersigned, General

two companies for the

preparation to insure Bulk

chandise and Produce,

Sugar and Rice Mills, and

other, against loss or damage

favorable terms.

1893-14

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LARGEST SUGAR MILL IN ISLANDS

Description of New Ewa Mill Plant and Its Workings.

OF KIND IN COUNTRY.

Hawai Men Spend a Day's Time at Ewa Plantation Under the Direction of Mr. E. D. Tenney, Secretary of the Board of Directors.

HAWAIIAN

LEAVING Wednesday morning, Mr. E. D. Tenney, secretary of the board of directors of Ewa Plantation Company, conducted a press party to Ewa mill for the purpose of familiarizing the representatives of the new machinery recently imported and set up in the direction of Mr. J. F. Superintendent of the Fulton Works, of St. Louis, Mo.

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It is to the credit of Mr. O'Neil that in two weeks from the time of the landing of the machinery it was in working order, and no expense was incurred by the Ewa Plantation Company after the machinery arrived.

The press party was taken to the residence of Mr. Lowrie for luncheon, where a most excellent meal and a pleasant hour's conversation with host and hostess put everyone in a happy frame of mind for the return journey.

An open car was taken through the vast cane fields, where some of the finest specimens on the islands were seen.

Ewa plantation is composed of 4,000 acres of sugar, 610 acres of forest and 25 acres of pasture land. Of these 2,853 acres are under cultivation at the present time.

The compound condensing engine of the Ewa Plantation Company, used for pumping water to all portions of the fields, was not running yesterday on account of all necessary water being obtained from recent rains. One hundred and sixty-seven feet is the height to which the engine can force water. The longest distance over which the water is pumped is something over three miles.

There is a soft limestone found all over the plantation that promises to be of great value in the future. This rock contains 43 per cent. of matter insoluble in muriatic acid, 1.64 per cent. iron and aluminium, and 84.10 per cent. carbonate of lime. The last substance is very important as a fertilizer, and has already been used to great advantage.

While in the fields the attention of the party was called to the appearance of a little smoke issuing from the stack. The thorough consumption of the trash was the cause.

Over 10,000 sisal plants have been set out on the bad lands where sugar cane will not grow. This has been done as an experiment, but it promises to be a successful one, for the plants are thriving and have already reached considerable size.

At a late hour in the afternoon the party returned to the city. The newspaper men were loud in their praises of the hospitality received at the hands of Mrs. Lowrie, and Messrs. Tenney, Lowrie, O'Neil and Pohlmann.

CARROLL SHOOTING SCRAPE.

Too Much Gin Was the Cause of the Trouble.

John Carroll, formerly a member of J. M. Vivas' mounted squad of night patrolmen, is now behind prison bars charged with a serious offense. For two nights past Carroll has not appeared for duty, and according to reports, had been partaking too often of the cup that intoxicates. Night before last and yesterday Carroll and several others had been making merry at a house off Beretania street opposite his own. During the festivities Carroll got into a rage about some trivial matter, ran to his home and got a revolver and returned. Arriving there he fired three shots at one of the party, one of which took effect in the side of the victim, inflicting a rather painful but not necessarily fatal wound. Awawa, a native guard at the powder magazine near the cemetery, heard the firing and went to the scene. When he arrived Carroll and the man he had shot were seen in the yard. Carroll admitted to Awawa that he had done the shooting. A short time thereafter Carroll attempted to mount a horse and escape, but was prevented by Awawa from doing so, which was not accomplished, however, without a stubborn resistance on the part of Carroll. Awawa was struck several times by Carroll, but finally succeeded in getting possession of the pistol, and held the would-be murderer until Captain Scott arrived and took him in charge.

The injured man was taken to the hospital, where his wound was attended to by Dr. Wood. Several witnesses to the shooting have been detained.

The shooting is said to be a cold-blooded and unjustified attempt at murder.

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MURDER REPORTED AT PAHALA.

Japanese Beaten to Death by Malay.

Malay.

EFFECT OF KONA AT KAHALA.

Volcano Road Jail Moved Again—Cold Weather Last Week New Service to North Kona Checked by Wreck of the Wilder Steamer Kihalaui.

Hilo (Hawaii), Feb. 2.—Yesterday another casualty was added to the long list of catastrophes and tragedies already recorded for the new year.

As yet nothing very definite has been heard, but Sheriff Williams will probably bring more particulars when he returns from Kau, whither he went to investigate the latest murder case reported. Today word was received that a horrible crime had been committed at Pahala the night before. Sheriff Williams left today for the scene of the murder, and expects to reach Pahala about midnight. The information is that a Malay beat a Japanese to death with brass knuckles. Sheriff Williams went armed with a kodak, which he will use in photographing scenes in connection with the tragedy.

NOTE.—In reference to the above, Marshal Hitchcock received word from Sheriff Williams at Hilo, by the Kinau, that a Japanese had been murdered at Pahala on the night of February 1st by a Malay. Death was inflicted by pounding the Japanese on the head with brass knuckles, which were found in one of the pockets of the Malay when arrested. An inquest would be held as soon as possible, and further particulars of the tragedy sent by next trip of steamer Hail.—[LOCAL EDITOR.]

Once more the Volcano road jail has been moved. This time the camp is on the old "ramie place," about a quarter of a mile below the nine mile post on the Volcano road. It has required about two weeks' time to rebuild the quarters and get things in shape for the new work. The prisoners have ceased their labors on the Volcano road, and since the first of the month have been working on the Puna road. Jailer Perry has bunk for fifty prisoners, but at no time is he allowed more than forty five, all in excess of that number being sent to Onomea jail. At present he has about an equal number of Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiians, who are doing good work on the roads.

A very cold spell was experienced here and elsewhere on this island during a few days of this past week. At Pahakaloa, D. H. Hitchcock's coffee plantation, on the Volcano road, 23 miles from town, the thermometer registered 42 deg. At J. W. Mason's, which is a thousand feet lower than Pahakaloa, it stood at 49 deg., while in Hilo the indicator marked the same—49 deg.

The Woman's Board of the First Foreign Church have a movement on foot to organize a free kindergarten in Hilo. Judging from the liberal subscriptions already insured, the ladies will undoubtedly meet with success in their undertaking. The Chinese kindergarten, under Mrs. Walsh, is doing excellent work for the little folks under its influence, and it is thought that a similar institution for the many little Portuguese and Hawaiian children, as well as those of other nationalities, will lend its great influence toward the development of the powers of these children and the cultivating of their better moral natures.

Mr. A. G. Curtis, wife and two children leave for San Francisco on the brig Lurline Wednesday. Mr. Curtis has disposed of his business interests to Mr. A. W. Hobson, and will locate in San Francisco permanently, should he find a favorable opening in business.

Miss E. N. Hitchcock, who has been absent from Hilo for several months, was married in San Francisco last month to Mr. Frank Smith, of the Bay City. Mr. Smith was formerly a resident of these islands.

Mrs. Furness, wife of the United States Consular Agent, Charles A. Furness, leaves on the Kinau Monday for a visit of several months with relatives in Boston and New Bedford. Mr. Hough, a resident of Southern California, and an electrician of some note, spent several days in Hilo and vicinity.

The bark Annie Johnson, Captain Rock, was towed to sea Saturday, bound for San Francisco with a cargo consisting of 26,874 bags sugar, 320 packages hides, and 7 bales awa. Miss Rose E. Daniels and Mr. E. Hough are passengers on the Johnson.

The brig Lurline, Captain Petersen, will sail Wednesday with a full cargo of sugar.

The barkentine Charles F. Crocker is now due from San Francisco, having left there on the 14th of last month.

The new steel bark Santiago, of the Matson Packet Line, is next expected, having left San Francisco Jan. 28th.

KOHALA (Hawaii), Feb. 2.—After a long period of comparatively dry

weather, a heavy rain fell here last night, and the weather is now clearing up.

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